191 Magyar is the only language spoken by the inhabitants of Hungary. Foreign languages (Russian, German, French and English in a learned form) are spoken by a small fragment of the intelligentsia. About 3 per cent of the inhabitants of the western border villages speak German fluently in the Burgenland dialect.

197 There are six main dialect groups in modern Hungary: (1) Western, (2) Transdanubian, (3) the one spoken between the Danube and the Tisza, (4) the Trans-Tisza dialect spoken also in some villages of Pest county, (5) Northwestern, and (6) Northeastern. The differences between these dialects are negligible from the point of view of inter-communication.

197 192 There is little to say about the recent development of the Hungarian language. The Russian occupation and the ensuing Bolshevist reorganization of Magyar public life have left, so far, no marks on the structure of the language. On the vocabulary their imprint is more noticeable. New terms are either popular adaptations of Russian words (davaj (давай) "GIVE" or learned forms introduced by the State machinery to the fields of production, general economics, and political propaganda. The latter variety consists mostly of old words provided with new connotations (önkritika 'self-criticism') or compounded forms (élmunkás 'shock-worker'). The

14: Evans S-3 (1950) 1953 EC1 Hungary EC1

to continue to exercise freely compulsory religious instruction in State schools, although this question of religious instruction should be regulated afresh in the new Act concerning religious matters, particularly with regard to the members of the free churches and people not belonging to any denomination.*

(g) The personnel of those types of school which will be discontinued will be taken into the State service on the same terms as the personnel of discontinued State schools.

(h) In the event of the Law Academy in Kecskemét being discontinued, the professors now functioning there will be placed by the State in other positions befitting their present status.

(i) The Government of the Hungarian Republic will ensure that in schools in which non-Hungarian speaking (Rumanian, Serbian, Ruthenian, Slovak, German) children are taught, the language of instruction will be the mother-tongue of the children, provided the parents desire it. At the same time, on the basis of reciprocity, the Government of the Hungarian Republic will endeavour to secure the same regulation for the Hungarian speaking youth of the neighbouring States.

8. The Church will modify her school laws according to the new State laws.

9. It will be the task of the Joint Commission, as constituted according to para. 1 of the present Agreement, to make proposals with regard to the regulation of matters still pending.

A similar agreement was made by the Lutheran Church which had had a more serious internal struggle, in which the leading opponent of any collaboration with the new Hungary was Bishop Ordass who was tried and sentenced in November, 1948, for economic offences in connection with money sent to the Lutheran Church from America. It was widely held abroad that this was a case of religious persecution but the evidence would seem to be that the Bishop had to accept the responsibility, legally his, for acts committed in the main by his subordinates.

Catholic Attitude

The Catholic attitude to nationalisation was quite different. Negotiations were begun but broken off, the Cardinal savagely attacked the nationalisation proposals and, having as the result lost all the Catholic schools, excommunicated all those who had made the law and executed it, and threatened to excommunicate any priest, monk or nun who accepted a contract to teach in a State school. The result of this was extremely serious for those religious orders which had depended for their maintenance on the

* Compulsory religious teaching was abolished in 1949 and replaced by religious education in schools at the request of parents.